AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-14 (Cancelled)

15. (New) A method for obtaining an image of ischemic, infarcted or necrotic tissue in a subject, comprising the step of administering an imaging agent comprising a phenanthro[1,10,9,8-opqra]perylene-7,14-dione compound.

16. (New) The method according to claim 15 wherein said compound is hypericin, pseudohypericin or a derivative thereof.

17. (New) The method according to claim 15 wherein said compound is stentorin or a derivative thereof.

18. (New) The method according to claim 15 wherein said compound is a fringelite or a derivative thereof.

19. (New) The method according to claim 15 wherein said compound is a gymnochrome or a derivative thereof.

20. (New) The method according to claim 15 wherein said compound is blepharismin or a derivative thereof.

21. (New) The method according to claim 15 wherein said compound is conjugated to a radionuclide.

22. (New) The method according to claim 15 wherein said compound is

conjugated to a radionuclide selected from the group consisting of Tc-99m, I-123, I-125, I-111, In-113m and G-67.

23. (New) The method according to claim 15 wherein said compound is hypericin conjugated to a radionuclide.

24. (New) The method according to claim 15 wherein said compound is radio-labeled hypericin, wherein hypericin is labeled on carbon 2 atom, in ortho-position of the most acidic phenolic group.

25. (New) The method according to claim 15 wherein said compound is conjugated to a radiopaque material.

26. (New) The method according to claim 15 wherein said compound is conjugated to a radiopaque material selected from the group consisting of iodine compounds, barium compounds, gallium compounds, thallium compounds, barium diatrizoate, ethiodized oil, gallium citrate, iocarmic acid, iocetamic acid, iodamide, iodipamide, iodoxamic acid, iogulamide, iohexol, iopamidol, iopanoic acid, ioprocemic acid, iosefamic acid, ioseric acid, iosulamide meglumine, iosumetic acid, iotasul, iotetric acid, iothalamic acid, iotroxic acid, ioxaglic acid, ioxotrizoic acid, ipodate, meglumine, metrizamide, metrizoate, propyliodone and thallous chloride.

27. (New) The method according to claim 15 wherein said compound is conjugated to a material that enhances the effects of magnetic resonance imaging.

28. (New) The method according to claim 15 wherein said compound is

conjugated to a material that enhances the effects of magnetic resonance imaging, said material including gadolinium, copper, iron or chromium.

29. (New) The method according to claim 15 wherein said compound is conjugated to a material that enhances the effects of magnetic resonance imaging, said material including gadolinium, copper, iron or chromium in the form of an organometallic chelate bound to said agent.

30. (New) The method according to claim 15 wherein said administration is parenteral injection.

31. (New) The method according to claim 15 wherein said administration is parenteral injection, and wherein said method further comprises the step of allowing the agent to accumulate at the site of the diseased tissue.

32. (New) The method according to claim 15 wherein said administration is parenteral injection, wherein said method further comprises the step of allowing the agent to accumulate at the site of the diseased tissue, and wherein after sufficient time the diseased tissue is visualised by scanning the subject with a gamma camera.

33. (New) The method according to claim 15 wherein said administration is intravenous injection.

34. (New) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a phenanthro[1,10,9,8-opqra]perylene-7,14-dione compound optionally conjugated to a radionuclide or a

radiopaque material, provided that said phenanthro[1,10,9,8-opqra]perylene-7,14-dione compound is not mono-[^{123}I]-iodohypericin.